

# BOYS AND GIRLS

## FOR A PARTY

The "Enchanted Pumpkin" and How It Can Be Made to Entertain Royally.

When your little brother or sister has a birthday party and you want a novelty as a centerpiece for the tea-table, try the "Enchanted Pumpkin" and see what fun it will make for the guests.

It ought to be a prize pumpkin and a big one. Scoop out all the inside; that will do well enough to make pies out of for grown-up people on days that are not birthdays. Then stuff it full of toys tied up in mysterious-looking bundles.

To each package tie a bright ribbon, letting the loose ends fall out over the sides of the pumpkin. Then carefully replace the cap or stem part, which you cut off, so that it will look as if it were still whole, and place it on your tea table. Surrounded by ferns and colored autumn leaves, and decorated with the drooping ends of

the ribbons, it will make a pretty centerpiece.

When the feast is over, explains the Chicago Daily News, set the children to guessing how many seeds are in the pumpkin. When all have guessed, tell each to take hold of one of the



PULLING OF THE RIBBONS.

ribbons, and when you say "Three!" they must pull on the ribbons and in that way they will find out how many seeds are in the pumpkin.

Of course, each little guest secures a pretty gift.

## A DAUGHTER'S REWARD.

Prize Story Written by Edith Lash-brooke, a Fourteen-Year-Old Detroit Girl.

The sun was just appearing above the trees, revealing a small brown cottage, situated several rods back from the road. A young girl of about 13 summers tripped lightly down the path, carrying two tin pails which glistened as the sun shone upon them. Every morning, very early, Mildred Greene went to a creek a few fields off to bring water for the day. For many years her mother had been a widow, but, with the help of Bill, a trusty farm hand, had been able to keep the farm in shape and to make a fair living.

As Mildred walked on, she heaved a sigh and said to herself: "I won-

"How much money is needed to cover expenses?" he asked.

"Twenty-five dollars will cover everything. But, remember, mamma is to be kept without knowledge as to this plan," and, saying this, she skipped off to the house where she found her mother making butter.

For nearly six weeks she worked, and by that time had saved the sum of \$23. There were two more to get. But where? She arose early one morning and walked into the barnyard to hunt eggs. She found a new nest which contained several, and after a short hunt she found some others, which altogether made three dozen. These she sold to a neighboring farmer, and, after telling Bill of her success, she at once ran to the farm grocery, a mile distant, and received in exchange for all her money five five-dollar bills. After reaching



SHE FOUND THE NEST WHICH CONTAINED SEVERAL.

der if there is not some way in which I could manage to have mamma go away for a vacation. It is now nearly 14 years since she had seen her brother."

She walked on, until she reached the creek, where she sat down on a large stone and again began musing. At last she came upon an idea which exactly suited her, and she exclaimed: "I have it! I have it! By raising and selling potatoes, onions and various other farm products I will soon get enough money."

The pails were now filled and by walking quickly Mildred soon reached home. Breakfast was awaiting her and, after partaking of it, she went about her daily duties.

Immediately after finishing her work, she hunted up Bill and told him of her idea. He at once became interested and offered to help her in her undertaking.

home, she placed them under her mother's supper plate.

A look of surprise stole over the mother's face, and the evening that followed was indeed a happy one.

After two days' preparation, Mildred's mother set out an unexpected trip. Her brother was overjoyed at seeing the sister whom he had not seen for so many years. On hearing of the circumstances and of the thoughtfulness of his niece, he at once decided to send for her.

The next train that left a certain little village carried with it a very happy girl. Mildred arrived safely at her destination and was met at the depot by her uncle.

All that winter she remained in the city and attended school. Many other rewards were bestowed upon her, and all on account of her thoughtfulness and unselfish ways.—Detroit Free Press.

## KNOWING THE BIRDS.

Pleasant Study for the Summer Time in Learning Their Habits and Songs.

How grand is the hawk or the eagle sailing far away in the blue sky! And how beautiful are song birds, each in its favorite position to sing, the song sparrow with head thrown back, the bobolink sailing down to the grass with raised wings! Those who have spent much time in watching birds in the field know how differently the various birds perch, fly, run, climb or feed. The warblers catch flies, but they do not do it in such an interesting way as do the true fly catchers. We come to know a bird by the night or walk, says St. Nicholas, just as we

know other friends by their gait or even by the sound of their tread. In flight, the wings of many different birds make peculiar sounds whereby we may know the birds even if they themselves are out of sight. It is not at all necessary to get close enough to a bird to see its exact color, or the shape of its bill and feet; for its movements and outlines can be seen at a greater distance; and so we may know the bird even though it should fly away, as birds often do as soon as we try to stalk them for a nearer view.

Tom Knew.  
Teacher—Tommie, what is the hard-est wood that grows?  
Tommie—The kind a feller's got to split.—Yonker's Statesman.  
YOUTHS 2141.

## HAS MUCH MEANING

PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TERM "STAND-PAT."

It Meant a Great Deal More When Hanna Injected It Into Politics and It Means More as the Years Roll By.

"But what does it mean to stand-pat?" This is the question propounded in a double-leaded and rather nervous editorial by the New York Mail of July 28. It is easily answered. To stand-pat means now precisely what it meant when that non-political euphemism was projected into politics by Mark Hanna five or six years ago.

Mr. Hanna saw a country on the top wave of a sea of unparalleled prosperity. "Stand-pat," said he.

He saw domestic production increasing at a tremendous rate to meet domestic demand. "Stand-pat!"

He saw domestic labor fully employed, at increasing high wages. "Stand-pat!"

He saw savings bank deposits increasing at the rate of half a billion dollars a year. "Stand-pat!"

He saw railroads carrying more freight and passengers and building more miles of new road than ever before. "Stand-pat!"

He saw 10,000,000 farmers with paid-off mortgages of the tariff revision period of 1893-97 and buying pianos and automobiles. "Stand-pat!"

He saw an internal trade amounting to twenty billions a year and growing very fast. "Stand-pat!"

He saw a foreign trade pass the two-billion mark and growing at the rate of \$200,000,000 a year. (It is now over three billions.) "Stand-pat!"

He saw the outside world taking more and more of our agricultural and manufactured exports. "Stand-pat!"

He saw a big increase in our imports alike of non-dutiable articles for use in manufacture and of dutiable goods of the competitive sort. "Stand-pat!"

He saw that the duties collected on imports were yielding ample revenues for the government's increasing requirements. "Stand-pat!"

He saw the excess of exports over imports bringing to us annual trade balances averaging more than half a billion dollars. "Stand-pat!"

He saw in consequence a vast inflow of gold, which in the past ten years has added \$700,000,000 to our supply of yellow metal. "Stand-pat!"

He saw American securities held abroad sent back to aid in settling our favorable balances of trade, and the amount of American money sent abroad to pay interest and dividends on foreign capital invested in this country reduced to less than half what it was ten years ago in a tariff revision period. "Stand-pat!"

He saw the United States paying off its debts to foreigners and rapidly becoming the money center, as it has become the industrial center of the world. "Stand-pat!"

He saw, in short, the most extraordinary prosperity, the highest rate of wages, the highest standard of living that the world has ever known. So he said, "Stand-pat!"

What Mark Hanna saw five years ago is to be seen to-day on a much bigger scale. If he were living to-day he would again say, "Stand-pat!"

He did not say, nor does anybody now say, as the Mail seems to think, that protection is "a hoop of iron," an inflexible, inexorable thing that will never permit of the change of a single tariff schedule. The Mail ought to know better. That is not the stand-pat attitude. That is not what stand-pat means. To suppose it is to suppose a silly thing. Free traders and chronic tariff reformers ought to be given a monopoly of that kind of supposing.

This is a stand-pat year. So will next year be, and the year after that, and many years after that, we should all hope. When a different condition comes, and when revision of the tariff is called for to promote the general good—when a decrease of some of the schedules and an increase of some of the schedules shall obviously work to the advantage of the country as a whole—then tariff revision should come and will come.

Should it come any sooner than that? The best statesmanship of the country says no. The business interests of the country say no. The wage earners of the country say no.

That is what it means to stand-pat.

When the Test Came.

A Democratic contemporary makes the reckless assertion that "the declaration in the Democratic platform that tariff taxes shall be levied for revenue only strikes at the very root of the trust evil." It is well known that this has been the fundamental principle in Democratic doctrine ever since the party came into existence and is inserted in every platform. But we all know how it works. There are some lessons that burn through bitter experience into the duldest brain, and this is one of them. Those cannot forget if they would that "tariff for revenue only," when given an opportunity for a test during the last administration of Grover Cleveland, struck at the root not of trusts, but of prosperity, that it paralyzed the entire commercial and industrial fabric of the nation, drove millions into financial distress and bankruptcy and caused unparalleled misery and suffering. It is like the old story of burning the barn to kill the rats that are eating the wheat. The barn is lost, but the rats escape and lay low for the coming of another barn.—Bay City Tribune.

## SHALL BRYAN FIX THE TARIFF?

If He Gets the Chance Every Vestige of Protection Will Be Eliminated.

Mr. Bryan is a free trader. In his latest generalized manifesto he says the tariff is one of the issues he will discuss hereafter. But this is not a question on which he is likely to change his record in the least, nor can he modify it essentially without violating all Democratic precedent. In all that he has said or written in the past Bryan has wholly condemned the principle of protection in a tariff. His most noted speech in congress was a long and elaborate argument against any protection in any schedule. He contended that the constitutional rights of the people forbid the inclusion in any tariff rate of a purpose to build up American industries or to protect American wages against open foreign competition. He held that a tariff should be based entirely on public revenue requirements, and that American manufacturing interests and the wage earner connected with them should adjust themselves as best they can to foreign production and wages. This is free trade and the Bryanites should not balk at the only term that squarely expresses their position on the tariff. They are not tariff revisionists. All parties are for tariff revision as occasion arises. Republicans have revised protective tariffs again and again, but always kept them protective. Bryan and his party are against any protection.

In half a dozen words Bryan could have stated that he is now, as always, a free trader. He prefers to postpone a statement of his tariff position. If this delay could mean that he would consent to any protective schedule, he would be on Republican ground. He may juggle and baffle his tariff views, but multiplying words will not change his free trade intent. Business men should realize this fact. Wage earners should keep it in mind. In protection Bryan is an absolute destructionist. With such a man at the head of executive affairs the policy would be to sweep away every vestige of protection, a purpose that appears in everything he has ever said in discussing the tariff. A business upheaval would necessarily be the result. American industries would halt until they could get their bearings in the markets and in margins of profit. With this condition would come a corresponding loss in the scale of wages and opportunities of employment.

Mr. Bryan is trying to retreat from his former paramount issue under cover of what he calls the quantitative theory of the money supply. He maintains that he was right about free silver, but that the unexpected increase in the output of gold relieved the strain without lessening the soundness of his chief financial theory. Some quantitative things have happened since 1896 in American industries and foreign trade also. Exports of American manufactures in the fiscal year just closed were about \$600,000,000. The total in 1896 was \$329,000,000. The quantitative jump in selling our manufactured products abroad has been 160 per cent. since Bryan made his cross of gold speech. Our whole foreign trade is larger than ever before. Another quantitative point is that steamships are much larger than in 1896 and cross the ocean in less time. With free trade they could pour in a mountain of foreign merchandise every week, compelling our industries to close down and our workmen to hunt a new vacation. Mr. Bryan may defer talking about the tariff, but he cannot change his spots.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Southern Tariff Sentiment.

H. Clay Evans, nominated for governor by the Republicans of Tennessee, is not unknown to Iowans. He spoke in Grimes hall, Burlington, several years ago and made a favorable impression as an able debater and attractive orator. He is a man of a good deal of force of character and will undoubtedly make a lively campaign. The Republicans of Tennessee and North Carolina are organizing for strong campaigns and are not without hopes of success, due in part to Democratic dissensions in those states, and in part to a growing protective tariff sentiment in the south.

A half century ago Tennessee and North Carolina were whig states and the inherited protective tariff beliefs have been reinforced by favoring industrial conditions under the Dingley law. It will be hard work for the Iowa revisionists to convince either Tennesseans or North Carolinians that the time has come to scale down the customs schedules to let in foreign merchandise which those states are now producing.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Buying Diamonds.

In the tariff revision period of 1896 this country's importations of all precious stones amounted to \$6,712,415. The following year, ending June 30, when the effects of tariff revision were still upon us and the Dingley law had not yet been passed, the importation was only \$2,672,598. After nine years of Dingley tariff prosperity our total importation of precious stones has risen to \$40,247,010, or about 15 times more than in 1897. Of this forty odd millions imported in 1906, \$10,574,654 were uncut diamonds, whose value was doubled and trebled by American labor. Nine years ago almost nobody could afford to buy diamonds, thanks to tariff revision downward. In this stand-pat year 1906 practically one-half of our entire population, counting in babies and paupers, is buying diamonds at the rate of about 75 cents per capita.

# 1855 Berea College 1906-7

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ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

## Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

## Planning for a Year of School.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough roomrent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

ADVANCE PAYMENT, for school fees, board and furnished room, for fall term, 14 weeks, (Incidental Fee \$5.00; dollar deposit to be returned at end of term) \$30.00.

Those who do not pay all in advance must pay as follows: Incidental Fee (no refunding) and roomrent for term, board for five weeks in advance, making, with dollar deposit: Payment for first day, \$18.35; 35th day, \$6.75; 70th day, \$5.40.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

The best time to come to Berea, and the most favorable time to study, is in the fall.

It is important to come the first day, September 12, and stay till the end, December 19.

For further information and friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

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